



## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

## Knoxville as Seen by Strangers.

NO. LXXXIX.

It is well enough sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. We publish below extracts from a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution* about Knoxville, for the information of our readers abroad who daily write us asking about our city. The correspondent says:

"This picturesque city is situated on the north bank of the Tennessee river, and is the county site of Knox county. The Smoky mountains on the south; the Cumberland mountains on the west and north; and the Clinch on the east; all of which are from ten to forty miles of the city, and in full view; while the beautiful river winds its way lovingly along its southern boundary, all conduce to its romantic grandeur.

The climate of Knoxville, Tennessee, especially at this season of the year, is unsurpassed in healthfulness and purity. Its location is midway between Chattanooga and Bristol, and in importance and population it is the third city of the State, (it contains about 15,000 inhabitants). Upon lofty eminences overlooking the beautiful river are erected many elegant and imposing mansions whose observatories command a view of as picturesque and lovely scenery as any of which the Hudson can boast. In other portions of the city also are elegant residences, while in every direction may be seen the humble cottages, in which dwell the honest sons of toil.

## COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

Knoxville is the great commercial center of East Tennessee, and is supported on every hand by fertile lands and an industrious, moral and thrifty population. It is to this Grand Division of the State what Nashville is to Middle and Memphis to West Tennessee. It has already pushed its trade throughout East Tennessee and penetrated far into adjoining States.

Gay street is the principal business street in the city, extending from the river on the south, a distance of more than a half mile, to the E. T. V. & G. Railroad on the north. On either side of this street stand many business houses, where here and there are grand and elegant four story buildings, occupied by wholesale establishments, one of which does a larger business than any other in the State. Its sales this year will approximate two millions of dollars.

The United States Custom House, made of Tennessee marble, is a grand and imposing structure.

Manufacturing interests are becoming quite extensive. Prominent among these are the mill factory, the rolling mills, the foundries, the machine shops, the sash and blind factories, and more recently the carriage factory. The materials in the adjacent country are so abundant that Knoxville will ultimately become one of the great manufacturing emporiums of the South.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Advantages are good. Just outside the corporate limits, and west of the city, is located the East Tennessee University, a State institution established in the early part of this century. The buildings, though antique in style, are commodious and imposing in appearance. The college is in a prosperous condition. Its past history has been bright, and with its present faculty and trustees its future is destined to be even brighter. There are now about two hundred and fifty pupils connected with it. Many of the most learned and eloquent professional men of the State, in the pulpit, the doctor's shop, at the bar, and in the halls of learning, not only in this but in other Southern States, look proudly to this institution as their beloved "Alma mater."

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is also a State institution. The present number of inmates is about one hundred and twenty.

The East Tennessee Female Institute is a time-honored institution of learning, and affords good advantages to young ladies.

## CITY GRADED SCHOOLS.

Within the last fourteen months a thorough system of graded free schools has been inaugurated in the city. There are about seventeen of these schools, and nearly two thousand pupils. Being sustained by taxation, they are patronized by a good class of society. Besides these schools there are a number more select.

Knoxville has her full share of churches. There are two Baptist; two Presbyterian; two Episcopal; two Southern Methodist; two Northern Methodist; one Roman Catholic; one Congregational; one Zwinglian—in all fourteen, besides quite a number for the black population.

Taking into consideration her social, commercial, manufacturing, educational and moral advantages; salubrious climate and central location, with her network of railroads, Knoxville is destined to become a great and important city.

## A New Safety Switch.

This is a jolly sort of an idea. The New York and New Haven Railway Company have been experimenting with a new safety switch, which is thus described: The lever of the switch is enclosed in a small house of sentry box, the door of which is locked. When the switchman enters the house and opens the switch, he thereby shuts the door of the house or box, from which he can not make his exit till, by shutting the switch, he thereby opens the door of the box. If by any chance a train comes along while the switch is open, he must make his escape from the box to avoid the probability of being himself killed. He can not make his escape without shutting the switch. Therefore, every time a switchman opens a switch, he is bound, under penalty of death, to have it closed before any train comes along. One man can attend to only one switch.

The fifth anniversary of the Nashville Bible Society was celebrated last night at the First Presbyterian Church in that city.

## IMPROVED TELEGRAPHY.

Several improvements have lately been made in the manner of telegraphing which are likely to work great revolutions in the business. One of the principal items in the expense of telegraphing has been the erection and maintaining of numbers of wires between points sending a large quantity of matter. Thus there are, we believe, some forty lines between Washington and New York. Heretofore messages could be sent but one direction at a time on one wire and at the rate of from thirty to forty-five words per minute. Experiments are now being made with apparatus by which not only can messages be sent in two different directions on the same wire at the same time, but with nearly twice the rapidity above named.

By the former machine one wire can do the work two have done heretofore and by the latter the saving is in the same proportion. If the two machines can be combined it would enable operators hereafter to transmit as many messages on one wire as they now do on four. The saving would of course be immense and would be followed by a large reduction in the expense of transmission. But the saving will not likely be limited to the proportion named. We see a statement that the last invention is the product of two young men in Memphis, sons of Dr. J. W. Rogers. Their method is called "embossed telegraphy." The method is thus described. A strip of thin copper is passed through a registering machine, such as used to be employed when the messages were printed on paper, the copper simply taking the place of the paper and having the messages stamped upon it in the Morse characters by an operator. A half dozen operators may be engaged at the same time preparing the messages, while one transmits them through a similar machine, except that it is arranged for the copper strip to pass under a steel point that is set so as to touch the embossed dots and dashes. The touch of the point completes the circuit and suffers the passage of the electric current, which is interrupted by the spaces between the dots and dashes, and thus the message is transmitted.

Experiments between the Memphis and Louisville offices show that seventy-five words per minute can be easily transmitted. This is about as rapid as it can be taken off by sound, for it is the limit of hearing, but by machinery there promises to be hardly a limit to the rapidity of transmission. Such at least is the opinion of Prof. Henry. If the two machines referred to can be combined it would seem that telegraphing will soon be so cheap that newspapers will get all their news by telegraph and most of our commercial correspondence be exchanged in the same way.

## Answers to Correspondents.

We answer the following letters:

M. E. McKercher, of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan, wants to know about prices of land and wages of farm hands? Land runs from five to fifty dollars per acre. Average farm land with fair improvements average from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. Farm hands from twelve to twenty-five dollars per month, according to findings. He had better come here via Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Daniel S. Harleton, of Starkey, Yates county, N. Y., is a painter and wants work. Has a father and friends who want to buy land. Can some one tell him of an opening for work?

W. M. Pyle, of Keokuk, Iowa, is a watchmaker of the first-class and wants to come to Tennessee, to open his business in a small way. Are there any of our readers who can give him the information he wants?

J. W. Leadenham, of Bridgeville, Delaware, is informed that lawyers bearing certificates of admission to the Bar of Maryland would be admitted to practice here. We have a great many lawyers in East Tennessee, but there is always room for good lawyers. As Daniel Webster once said to a young student who thought the profession full: "There is room up where I am."

John W. Allen, of Pleasanton, Manistee county, Michigan, is hereby informed that the people of East Tennessee do desire "Yankees" to come and settle in this section and we assure him life and property are as safe here as in Michigan. There are thousands of Northern men in East Tennessee and still they come. Our mild climate and good farms and manufacturing facilities are bound to bring us many more. Come along for all will be welcomed. We specially need farmers.

## The Legislative Contest in Alabama.

Washington Correspondence New York Times. Ex-Gov. Smith, chairman of the delegation from the Republican wing of the Alabama Legislature, leaves to-night for Montgomery. He carries with him the suggestions of compromise made by the Attorney General. It is supposed that the compromise is of a nature which will, if accepted, restore the majority of the Legislature to the Republicans. Several leading members of Congress, who have examined the printed memorials of the Republican wing, state that the whole action of the Democratic faction is an impudent attempt to steal a Republican Legislature. Among those who have thus expressed opinions are Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Butler and Senator Wilson.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

## Congressional Debate on the Louisiana Question.

## Articles of Impeachment Submitted Against Warmoth.

## Terrible Conflagration at Chesterville, South Carolina.

## Death of Bishop Mulvey, of Virginia.

## Bismarck's Health Fully Recovered.

## HOME NEWS.

## Statue of Roger B. Taney Unveiled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The contest is progressing before the Surrogate over Greeley's will. The last will was witnessed a few hours before his death, when the witness testifies that Greeley was conscious and rational. The former will gives bequests to Mr. Greeley's relatives and a share of the *Tribune* stock to the Children's Aid Society.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The statue of Roger B. Taney was unveiled to-day. S. Teakle Wallace delivered the oration. The chief dignitaries were present.

The statue was executed by Sculptor Reinhart and was cast in Munich at the Royal foundry. It is in bronze, of heroic size, representing the Chief Justice in his robes of office, presiding in the Supreme Court of the United States. In every respect it is natural and life-like. Its locality is in the east front of the State House, a short distance from the main entrance.

## Fire at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Albany lines have been suspended on account of the ice.

Dix has resigned the Erie Directorship. Nearly one thousand Italian emigrants have arrived within two days.

The Fifth Avenue hotel caught on fire in the laundry. The loss amounts to \$25,000. One woman was burned fatally and two more seriously. There was great excitement among the guests.

LATER.—The fire broke out in the cook loft, which was occupied by laundry women and domestics. Sixteen bodies were found burned beyond recognition. The bodies found were near the only window of the room, which was then barred. The only means of escape was the stairway which was in flames. The victims had to wait for death. It is hoped that many died while asleep. Twenty-two bodies were recovered up to two o'clock. The fire originated in the elevator leading to the laundry. None of the five hundred guests are reported injured. The loss by the fire and water is probably over \$100,000.

Of eleven bodies at the morgue from the Fifth Avenue hotel, only two were recognized. All gave signs of terrible suffering. Mary Haney, one of the servants at the hotel, is at Bellevue hospital having been injured by falling through the fire while attempting to escape. She states when the alarm of fire was given that she ran and knocked at nearly all the doors of the servants and burst open two of them. She then tried to get down stairs, but the smoke and flames drove her back, when, with Mary Turney and Bridget Cortes, she broke open a sky-light and got on to the roof, remaining there until the firemen rescued them. It is now thought only eleven girls perished. Gresham, one of the proprietors, emphatically denies any delay in sounding the alarm. Upon the discovery of the fire the servants were dispatched to wake the girls and prompt measures taken to alarm the guests.

The Tribune to Support Grant's Administration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—All personal property at Chappaqua will be sold at auction next Saturday.

There was one death from hydrophobia yesterday.

One person was fatally and several seriously injured by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on a centre table.

The lights on the Sandy Hook light-house are to be changed from white to red. The *Tribune* closes an editorial headed "Independent Journalism," as follows:

"We have expressed our hope and to a certain extent our belief that we are to have an Administration which we can honestly support. We certainly shall not be found capitulating and maliciously opposing it."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Gen. Crook is pushing against the Apaches. Five expeditions are operating. Over 100 Apaches were killed. Crook's policy is to hunt the Indians down.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—All the journals sympathize with Disraeli in the loss of his wife.

Bismarck looks exceedingly well and will probably remain at the head of the Prussian cabinet.

It is more evident than ever that the majority of the Assembly oppose Thiers, and one of the other must yield. The country supports Thiers.

Disraeli's health has greatly improved. Thirty of the eighty supposed lost from the emigrant ship Franklin, have been recovered.

## Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, Friday confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Chas. S. Moss, at Franklin, Tennessee; Elkanah A. Millard, Bristol, Tennessee; James Peacock, Gallatin, Tennessee; Henry Cochran, Selma Court House, Alabama.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.

## SENATE.

The Naval Committee reported the House war sloop bill, amended to provide for ten.

The bill appropriating half a million for a site for the postoffice at Chicago passed. The credentials of Spencer, signed by Governor Lewis, of Alabama, were presented, read and filed.

The Boston relief bill was considered to adjournment.

Cole offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to elect the President, Vice-President, and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

The bill to abolish internal revenue assessors was under consideration to-day. No action was taken.

The bill abolishing assessors, with some amendments, passed. It goes back to the House. The bill for the relief of Boston was discussed to adjournment.

Carpenter introduced a bill regulating a transfer of private property to public use.

Three long speeches were made upon the French Spoliation claim, which occupied the day.

The bill allowing the change of registered bonds into coupon bonds, holders paying expenses, passed. The bill allowing soldiers and sailors in the late war to enter land passed. The pension bill passed, which appropriates thirty and a half millions. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Stevenson introduced a bill abolishing tolls over the Louisville and Portland canal.

Many bills were presented, including the following: For an appropriation to pay wards' court claims; to repeal the tobacco tax; to refund taxes collected on raw cotton; to refund the taxes on spirits made from fruits; to remove all political disabilities; to import duty free, iron for the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad; to survey a steamboat canal from Fernandina, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana; to improve certain Florida harbors and rivers.

M. Cox, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reciting that the State Government of Louisiana is now administered by orders from the Federal Courts, supported by Federal bayonets; such a condition of things being subversive of civil government and dangerous to liberty, and requesting the President to inform the House why the Executive of the United States interfered in the affairs of that State, giving all the facts. Also to give all information that subject relative to the conduct of E. H. Durrell, United States Judge there, so that the House may determine what step, if any, ought to be taken in consequence of such interference in the political affairs of Louisiana.

Stevenson, of Ohio, asked Cox to omit the preamble. Cox consented to that and to the insertion of the words "If incompatible with the public interests."

Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked Cox not to insert these words. There could be no such thing as incompatibility with the public interests in a matter of that kind. Congress was entitled to know by what right or authority the President interfered in the civil government of a State.

Cox said he had inserted the words so as to have the resolution adopted without any partisan or acrimonious discussion. He only wanted the facts to come out and all the basis for the President's action in the matter.

Sypher, of Louisiana, denied that the President had interfered in any way in the Louisiana matter, except to order the execution of the mandates of the United States Court.

Cox declined to take the statement of Sypher, or of the newspapers, in the matter.

Mr. Sypher—I will furnish the proof of it.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman cannot speak for the President. I want the information from the President.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. Cox to strike out the allusion to Judge Durrell, as the information which the President would furnish would necessarily cover the point.

Mr. Cox said that he did not intend to amend the resolution any further.

Mr. Schofield of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Cox to omit the closing words of the resolution, so that the House may judge, etc., which he thought implied that the House would do something perhaps offensive.

Mr. Cox declined to accede to the suggestion.

Many Republican members cried out let us vote it down. The resolution was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 99—a party vote.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, then offered a resolution, which was adopted without division, asking the President to communicate information in relation to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and what action, if any, he has taken with regard thereto. Adjourned.

## THE DUCKTOWN RAILROAD PROJECT.

Special to the Chronicle.]

CHARLESTON, TENN., Dec. 14, 4:50 P. M. The following is the vote at this place on the Cleveland and Ducktown Railroad: For taxation, 2; against taxation, 195.

[The above is the vote on the proposition to the people of Bradley county to give fifty thousand dollars to the project named. A three-fourths vote is required—EDS. CHRONICLE.]

## Louisiana Delegation.

On yesterday the citizens' committee of New Orleans business men, one hundred in number, appointed to visit Washington and lay the true condition of affairs in Louisiana before the President, passed through Knoxville on the 3:29 train. They don't seem to mind the advice of Attorney General Williams and stay at home.

## WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Troubles Compromised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Official dispatches received here indicate that both Legislatures accept the Attorney General's plan of compromise in the Alabama affair. The Judiciary Committee will report favorably on the bill making the President's salary \$50,000.

Gov. Sam. Bard was appointed and confirmed to-day postmaster at Chattanooga.

J. L. Orr was confirmed Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Congress will adjourn on the 20th until the 3d of January.

Burning of Chesterville South Carolina. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It is reported that half of Chesterville, S. C., is burned. Loss \$150,000. It is thought the work of an incendiary.

The covering of a ditch at the St. Louis Asylum is burned. One unhurt and two dead have been unearthed, and they are digging for others.

The Supreme Court ex parte H. C. Warmoth, we are all of the opinion that when a final decree shall be rendered in the Circuit Court in this case an appeal will lie to this Court. We are also of the opinion that the Court has no jurisdiction in this case to the issue of a writ until an appeal is taken.

In the Supreme Court to-day, *ex parte T. Jefferson Greer on habeas corpus* petitioned to the Marshal of the District of South Carolina. The decision was as follows:

In this case Greer was held under a breach warrant from the Circuit Court upon indictment of felony under the enforcement act. The question was one of jurisdiction and power of the Court to discharge the prisoner. The Court voted 4 and 4, and the writ was denied. A decision of this case would have involved the constitutionality of the enforcement act. The Court then adjourned.

The clerk of the House has designated the New Orleans *Republican* the era of Baton Rouge and the *Intelligencer* of Monroe, Louisiana, as the official journals.

## LOUISIANA.

The Administration Favors the Pinchbeck Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The metropolitans were ordered to take the arms and disarm the militia. They approached within half a square when a parley ensued and the metropolitans withdrew. The militia will only surrender to the United States authorities.

The militia have surrendered the arsenal and stores to General W. H. Smith, of the United States army. The officers retained their side arms, which were personal property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1872. To the Hon. John McEnry, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned as his decision is already made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Grant to-day received by telegraph a copy of the memorial of the citizens' committee of New Orleans, setting forth their grievances.

This memorial was soon after placed in the hands of Attorney General Williams. Information that the committee will start for Washington probably to-day was also received, but, judging from what was said this morning by Attorney General Williams, their mission will be futile, as the General Government is inflexibly fixed in its determination to support the Pinchbeck State government. The Department of Justice has closely investigated all the facts in the case and is satisfied with the course which has been officially taken here by the Administration.

General Emory last night telegraphed the President that danger of a collision existed between the police and the militia and asked for instructions. A reply was sent at a late hour, instructing him in effect not to take sides with either party, but to hold his forces in readiness to preserve the peace and to interfere only in case of necessity for that purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The Board of managers have submitted the article of impeachment against Warmoth. The charges include the offering of Pinchbeck \$50,000 as a bribe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Returns from the Louisiana electoral college have been received by the Vice President, one, it is supposed casting the vote for Greeley and another for Grant. Several bets have been drawn, but most are held for the issue which the joint session decides.

B. L. Lynch, a Republican, has been installed as Judge of the Fourth District Court, Bonner, a Fusionist, having been forcibly ejected. Bonner held a commission from Governor Warmoth. Lynch holds a commission from Acting Governor Pinchbeck.

Upon the return of the Boyce Board, the Federal Court took up the Warmoth contempt case. Several witnesses were examined. No new developments have been made. The case is now under advisement in the Legislature.

The impeachment trial has been postponed till Wednesday.

It is stated that the Governor will not answer the citation to ballot for a United States Senator to-morrow. Durrell, Casey, Billings, Pinchbeck and ex-Governor Hazen will probably be nominated. Pinchbeck is regarded as the strongest, as only three-fourths of the Legislature being required.

## Art Gallery.

A correspondent of an Atlanta paper, writing from Knoxville, refers to our "boy artist" Branson, and compliments the taste of our people for art. He says:

"The handsome collection of James C. Sturges, formerly of LaGrange, Georgia, is worthy of special notice. In connection with this gallery is his large book store, known as the East Tennessee Book Store."